Gazette of the United States.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

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CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As ſeveral gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early ſubſcriptions, have only received a ſmall part of the work, they are earneſtly requeſted to complete their ſets, as far as publiſhed, immediately, while the publiſher ſtill has it in his power to ſupply them with the parts which have not been furniſhed. As the ſubſcription will very poſſibly be cloſed by the firſt of July next, the publiſher cannot undertake to complete ſets after that period; and thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this truly valuable and important work, will pleaſe apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be diſappointed.*

The very heavy expence neceſſarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indiſpenſably requiſite for the publiſher to adhere more ſtrictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6, 1793 epim

POST-ROAD

TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Poſt-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the Weſt Branch of the Suſquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Poſt (in New-York ſtate, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamſburg, at the forks of Geneſee River.

Letters for this new route will be ſent from the Philadelphia Poſt-Office every Wedneſday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will alſo be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Poſt-Office, April 6, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horſe,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and ſtrength, and his action equal to any horſe. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has ſtood, of which any perſon inclined to purchaſe can inform themſelves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. &

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey—to accompliſh which, will require the ſervice of many carpenters and maſons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any perſon or perſons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunſwick, March 24th. ep3w

CONCLUSION OF

An ACT for enrolling and licenſing ſhips or veſſels to be employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame.

AND be it further enacted, That when any ſhip or veſſel, licenced for carrying on the fiſhery, ſhall be intended to touch and trade at any foreign port or place, it ſhall be the duty of the maſter, commander, or owner, to obtain permiſſion for that purpoſe, from the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be, previous to her departure, and the maſter or commander of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall deliver like manifeſts, and make like entries, both of the ſhip or veſſel, and of the goods, wares, or merchandize on board, within the ſame time, and under the ſame penalty, as by the laws of the United States, are provided for ſhips or veſſels of the United States arriving from a foreign port. And if any ſhip or veſſel, licenced for carrying on the fiſheries, ſhall be found within three leagues of the coaſt, with goods, wares, or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture exceeding the value of five hundred dollars, without having ſuch permiſſion, as is herein directed, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with the goods, wares, or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture imported therein, ſhall be ſubject to ſeizure and forfeiture.

And be it further enacted, That the maſter or commander of every ſhip or veſſel, employed in the tranſportation of goods, from diſtrict to diſtrict, that ſhall put into a port, other than the one to which ſhe was bound, ſhall, within twenty-four hours of his arrival, if there be an officer reſiding at ſuch port, and ſhe continue there ſo long, make report of his arrival, to ſuch officer, with the name of the place he came from, and to which he is bound, with an account of his lading; and if the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall neglect or refuſe to do the ſame, he ſhall forfeit twenty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if the maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel, employed in the tranſportation of goods, from diſtrict to diſtrict, having on board goods, wares, or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or diſtilled ſpirits, ſhall, on his arrival at the port to which he was deſtined, have loſt or miſlaid the certified manifeſt of the ſame, or the permit which was given therefor, by the collector or ſurveyor of the diſtrict from whence he ſailed, the collector of the diſtrict where he ſhall ſo arrive, ſhall take bond for the payment of the duties on ſuch goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or diſtilled ſpirits, within ſix months, in the ſame manner, as though they were imported from a foreign country: Provided however, ſuch bond ſhall be cancelled, if the ſaid maſter ſhall deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to the collector taking ſuch bond, and within the term therein limited for payment, a certificate from the collector or ſurveyor of the diſtrict, from whence he ſailed, that ſuch goods were legally exported in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, from ſuch diſtrict.

And be it further enacted, That the maſter or commander of every foreign ſhip or veſſel, bound from a diſtrict in the United States, to any other diſtrict within the ſame, ſhall, in all caſes, previous to her departure from ſuch diſtrict, deliver to the collector of ſuch diſtrict, duplicate manifeſts of the lading on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, if there be any, or if there be none, he ſhall declare that ſuch is the caſe, and to the truth of ſuch manifeſts or declaration, he ſhall ſwear or affirm, and alſo obtain a permit, from the ſaid collector, authorizing him to proceed to the place of his deſtination. And the maſter or commander of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, on his arrival within any diſtrict, from any other diſtrict, ſhall, in all caſes, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, and previous to the unlading any goods from on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, deliver to the collector of the diſtrict where he may have arrived, a manifeſt of the goods laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, if any there be, or if in ballaſt only, he ſhall ſo declare, and to the truth of which manifeſt or declaration, he ſhall ſwear or affirm; and alſo, that ſuch manifeſt contains an account of all the goods, wares, and merchandize, which were on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, at the time, or have been, ſince her departure from the place, from whence ſhe ſhall be reported laſt to have ſailed; and he ſhall alſo deliver to ſuch collector the permit which was given him from the collector of the diſtrict from whence he ſailed. And if the maſter or commander of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall neglect or refuſe complying with any of the requirements herein made, he ſhall forfeit one hundred dollars: Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued as affecting the payment of tonnage, or any other requirements which ſuch ſhips or veſſels are now ſubject to by the preſent exiſting laws of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That in every caſe where the collector is, by this act, directed to grant any enrolment, licence, certificate, permit, or other document, the naval-officer reſiding at the port (if there be one, ſhall ſign the ſame; and every ſurveyor who ſhall certify a manifeſt, or grant a permit, or who ſhall receive any certified manifeſt, or a permit, as is provided for in this act, ſhall make monthly returns thereof, or ſooner, if it can conveniently be made, to the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch ſurveyor may reſide.

And be it further enacted, That before any ſhip or veſſel, of the burthen of five tons, and leſs than twenty tons, ſhall be licenced, the ſame admeaſurement ſhall be made of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the ſame proviſions obſerved relative thereto, as are to be obſerved in caſe of admeaſuring ſhips or veſſels to be regiſtered or enrolled; but in all caſes, where ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or any other licenced ſhip or veſſel, ſhall have been once admeaſured, it ſhall not be neceſſary to meaſure ſuch ſhip or veſſel anew, for the purpoſe of obtaining another enrolment or licence, except ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have undergone ſome alteration as to her burthen, ſubſequent to the time of her former licence.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for any officer of the revenue, to go on board of any ſhip or veſſel, whether ſhe ſhall be within or without his diſtrict, and the ſame to inſpect, ſearch, and examine; and if it ſhall appear that any breach of the laws of the United States has been committed, whereby ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or the goods, wares and merchandize on board, or any part thereof, is, or are liable to forfeiture, to make ſeizure of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That in every caſe, where a forfeiture of any ſhip or veſſel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall accrue, it ſhall be the duty of the collector, or other proper officer, who ſhall give notice of the ſeizure of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or of ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, to inſert in the ſame advertiſement, the name or names, and the place or places of reſidence, of the perſon or perſons to whom any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares and merchandize belonged, or were conſigned at the time of ſuch ſeizure, if the ſame ſhall be known to him.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, who ſhall knowingly make any record of enrolment or licence of any ſhip or veſſel, and every other officer or perſon, appointed by, or under them, who ſhall make any record, or grant any certificate, or other document whatever, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or ſhall take any other, or greater fees, than are, by this act allowed, or ſhall receive for any ſervice performed, purſuant to this act, any reward or gratuity, and every ſurveyor, or other perſon appointed to meaſure ſhips or veſſels, who ſhall wilfully deliver to any collector, or naval officer a falſe deſcription of any ſhip or veſſel, to be enrolled or licenced, in purſuance of this act, ſhall upon conviction of any ſuch neglect or offence, forfeit to the United States five hundred dollars, and be rendered incapable of ſerving in any office of truſt or profit, under the United States. And if any perſon, authorized or required by this act, in reſpect to his office, to perform any act or thing required by this act, ſhall wilfully neglect or refuſe to do and perform the ſame, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, ſuch perſon, on being duly convicted thereof, if not hereby ſubject to the penalty and diſqualifications aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars for the firſt offence, and a like ſum for the ſecond offence, and ſhall from thenceforward be rendered incapable of holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons, ſhall ſwear, or affirm to any of the matters, herein required to be verified, knowing the ſame to be falſe, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall ſuffer the like pains and penalties, as ſhall be incurred, by perſons committing wilful and corrupt perjury. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge, counterfeit, eraſe, alter or falſify any enrolment, licence, certificate, permit, or other document, mentioned or required in this act, to be granted by any officer of the revenue, ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall aſſault, reſiſt, obſtruct, or hinder any officer in the execution of this act, or of any other act or law of the United States, herein mentioned, or of any of the powers or authorities veſted in him by this act, or any other act or law, as aforeſaid, all and every perſon ſo offending, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, for which no other penalty is particularly provided, forfeit five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any licenced ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be transferred in whole, or in part, to any perſon, who is not, at the time of ſuch tranſfer, a citizen of, and reſident within the United States, or if any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be employed in any other trade, than that for which ſhe is licenced, or ſhall be found with a forged or altered licence, or one granted for any other ſhip or veſſel, every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the cargo found on board her, ſhall be forfeited.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted, That in all caſes where the whole or any part of the lading, or cargo on board, any ſhip or veſſel, ſhall belong bona fide to any perſon or perſons other than the maſter, owner, or mariners, of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and upon which the duties ſhall have been previouſly paid or ſecured, according to law, ſhall be exempted from any forfeiture under this act, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, That the fees and allowances for the ſeveral duties and ſervices, to be performed, in virtue of this act, ſhall be as follow; that is to ſay:

For admeaſuring every ſhip or veſſel, in order to the enrolment, or licencing and recording the ſame, if of the burthen of five tons, and leſs than twenty tons, fifty cents;

If of twenty tons, and not exceeding ſeventy tons, ſeventy-five cents;

If above ſeventy tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, one hundred cents;

If above one hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents:

For every certificate of enrolment, fifty cents:

For every endorſement on a certificate of enrolment, twenty cents:

For every licence and granting the ſame, including the bond, if not exceeding twenty tons, twenty-five cents;

If above twenty, and not more than one hundred tons, fifty cents;

And if more than one hundred tons, one hundred cents:

For every endorſement on a licence, twenty cents:

For certifying manifeſts, and granting a permit for a licenced veſſel to proceed from diſtrict to diſtrict, twenty-five cents, if leſs than fifty tons, and if above fifty tons, fifty cents:

For receiving a certified manifeſt, and granting a permit, on the arrival of ſuch veſſel, twenty-five cents, if leſs than fifty tons, and if above fifty tons, fifty cents:

For certifying manifeſts, and granting a permit for a regiſtered veſſel to proceed from diſtrict to diſtrict, one hundred and fifty cents:

For receiving a certified manifeſt, and granting a permit, on the arrival of ſuch regiſtered veſſel, one hundred and fifty cents:

For granting a permit for a veſſel, not belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, to proceed from diſtrict to diſtrict, and receiving the manifeſt, two hundred cents:

For receiving a manifeſt, and granting a permit, to unload, for ſuch laſt mentioned veſſel, on her arrival in one diſtrict, from another diſtrict, two hundred cents:

For granting a permit for a veſſel carrying on the fiſhery, to trade at a foreign port, twenty-five cents, and for the report and entry of any foreign goods imported in ſuch veſſel, twenty-five cents.

And where a ſurveyor ſhall certify a manifeſt, or grant a permit, or receive a certified manifeſt and grant a permit, the fees ariſing therefrom, ſhall be received by him ſolely for his uſe. And all other fees ariſing, by virtue of this act, ſhall be received, and accounted for, by the collector, or, at his option, by the naval officer, where there is one, and where there is a collector, naval officer, and ſurveyor, ſhall be equally divided, monthly, between the ſaid officers; and where there is no naval officer, two thirds to the collector, and the other third to the ſurveyor; and where there is only a collector, he ſhall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one ſurveyor in any diſtrict, each of them ſhall receive his proportionable part, of ſuch fees, as ſhall ariſe in the port, for which he is appointed: Provided always, That in all caſes, where the tonnage of any ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be aſcertained, by any perſon appointed for that purpoſe, ſuch perſon ſhall be paid a reaſonable compenſation therefor, out of the fees aforeſaid, before any diſtribution thereof, as aforeſaid; and every collector and naval officer, and every ſurveyor, who ſhall reſide at a port, where there is no collector, ſhall cauſe to be affixed, and conſtantly kept, in ſome conſpicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees, demandable by this act.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures, which ſhall be incurred by virtue and force of this act, ſhall and may be ſued for, proſecuted and recovered, in like manner, as penalties and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of the act, intituled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," may be ſued for, proſecuted and recovered, and ſhall be appropriated in like manner: Provided always, That if any officer, entitled to a part or ſhare of any ſuch penalty or forfeiture, ſhall be neceſſary as a witneſs on the trial for ſuch penalty or forfeiture, ſuch officer may be a witneſs upon the ſaid trial; but in ſuch caſe, he ſhall not receive, or be entitled to any part or ſhare of the ſaid penalty or forfeiture, and the part or ſhare to which he would other-

wise have been entitled, shall accrue to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence, and take effect, from and after the last day of May next, and henceforth, the act, intituled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," shall be repealed, and cease to operate, except as to the validity of the registers, records, enrolments and licences, with the certificates and documents, which shall have been done or granted, in pursuance of those acts, prior to the first day of June next, which shall continue to be of the like force and effect, as if the said acts were not repealed; and except also, as to the prosecution, recovery and distribution of and for fines, penalties and forfeitures, which may have been incurred, prior to the first day of June next, for which purpose likewise, the said acts shall continue in force.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act, shall be construed to extend to any boat or lighter, not being masted, or if masted, and not decked, employed in the harbor of any town or city.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED, FEBRUARY 18, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

THE Pearl, belonging to Plymouth, taken by the French, and valued at 40,000l. is found to be worth 5,000l. She was principally laden with the baggage of some west country gentleman, which was coming to London.

A French privateer attempted to board the Thane, Smith, for Liverpool, in the Downs.

The Conquest, Cummins, for Chester, was attacked by a row boat off Dover.

Two cutters at Rye have carried into that port a large French cutter.

A French armed row-boat was taken on Tuesday night, and bro't to Broad Stairs.

No formidable blow has yet been struck on the part of England or France. The Hind sloop has taken a French schooner, privateer from Dieppe, mounting four carriage guns and two swivels, and carrying 50 men. The Hind has sent its prize to London.

Two lug sail French privateers have captured between the north Foreland and Margate, a small ship and two brigs.

The Badger Excise cutter has taken a Calais fishing boat and carried her into Dover.

Feb. 15. Stocks have this day risen more than one per cent.

The Imperial declaration of war, in the name of the Germanic empire, has just made its appearance.

The King of Prussia and his staff, have all gone into mourning for his late Most Christian Majesty.

It is said that a treaty of marriage is on the tapis between Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. and Miss Pamela, a near relation of Philippe Egalite, and the companion of Mademoiselle d'Orleans.

In every proceeding from the memorable 14th of July to the present moment, the new usurpers of authority in France have uniformly adopted the system of depredation. It was not the general welfare of the public that stirred them up; it was an eye which certain individuals had on the property of others, and having a favorable opportunity to carry that plan into execution by the murmurs of the people at the enormities of the court party, they seized a lucky moment, dethroned the sovereign, made themselves masters of the wealth of the nation, obliged those who had riches to fly, seized upon their inheritances, and then passed sentence of death upon them if they should return. Having thus far carried the point, they endeavored to seduce the rabble of other countries to commit similar insurrections: for it is the maxim of robbers to cry down honesty, and level all mankind to one common standard.

An effectual cure for the bite of a mad Frenchman. Mix a grain of common sense in the milk of human nature, with two grains of honor and half a drachm of loyalty: and let the patient take this, night and morning, and he will be in his senses all day.

It looks as if the French, in establishing republicanism, wished also to bring back paganism. The church of St. Genevieve is now called the Pantheon; and the first god placed there was the god Mirabeau, a god that had he lived a few months longer would most probably have been hanged.

Since the French first swore to establish a constitution, there have been about *two hundred different Ministers.* They are now making another *Constitution!* With what body of men, or what Minister could any power in Europe negociate?

Since the days when Roman debauchery, and the abolition of public and private worship unnerved the arms of that mighty empire which gave laws to the universe, we have not had so great and so sudden a subversion of honor, honesty and virtue in any nation of the world, as that which has tumbled France into its present abyss of barbarism.

Tranquility and order are established in every part of Savoy, and the people happy in their change of government.

The inhabitants of Constantinople have again began to express their dissatisfaction with the administration of the Grand Vizier, by setting fire to the city in the night. Such are the dreadful effects of popular discontent, where the people have no constitutional mode of representing their grievances.

The French are paying every possible attention to the construction of the works of Cherbourg, which had been for a time discontinued, and to the repair of those of Dunkirk. These two ports will be the principal stations of their privateers; the one opposite to Portsmouth, the other to the mouth of the Thames. Cherbourg will at this time admit of a ship of 74 guns.

The Dauphin is lodged in the Mayor's house until the Convention determine his fate; he is prevented seeing the Queen—and the most favorable opinion of his punishment is perpetual imprisonment.

The last requests of the unfortunate Louis breathe the soul of magnanimity, and a mind enlightened with the finest ideas of human virtue. He appears not to be the man which his enemies reported. His heart was sound—his head was clear—and he would have reigned with glory, had he but possessed those faults which his assassins laid to his charge. His mind possessed the suggestions of wisdom; and even in his last moments, when the spirit of life was winged for another world, his lips gave utterance to them, and he spoke with firmness and with resignation.

Thus has ended the life of Louis XVI. after a period of four year's detention, during which he experienced from his subjects every species of ignominy and cruelty which a people could inflict on the most sanguinary tyrant. Louis XVI. who was proclaimed at the commencement of his reign, the Friend of the People, and by the Constituent Assembly, the Restorer of their Liberties—Louis, who but a few years since was the most powerful Monarch in Europe, has at last perished on the scaffold. Neither his own natural goodness of heart, his desire to procure the happiness of his subjects, nor that ancient love which the French entertained for their Monarch, has been sufficient to save him from the fatal judgment.

Confidential letters from France give us reason to believe, that the National Convention will propose to put up to sale one fourth of the lands of the Republic, to defray the expences of the war. But who will become the purchasers? The estates of the Emigrants do not find a market, for there are no bidders.

On Friday Mr. Flint, the messenger, arrived in town with dispatches from Lord Auckland at the Hague. Very serious apprehensions are entertained of the success of Dumourier in Holland, where the factious party rather increases than diminishes; but, as yet, there is no news of his irruption into the Dutch territories.

Orders have been sent from the Admiralty to Admiral Crosby, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, to *burn, sink* and *destroy* all vessels belonging to the French nation; an account having been received, that a large French frigate had been seen off the Godwin.

The Parliament of Ireland having determined to grant relief to the Catholics, they are now turning their thoughts to the Protestant clergy. It is in contemplation to equalise all the livings, and to reduce the number of bishops; every rector is to be allowed 500l. per ann. and every curate 200l. per ann.

His Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House of Lords, presented yesterday at St. James's.

"My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address.

"I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, the assurances of the firm and effectual support in the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which I am engaged, in consequence of the unprovoked aggression of France; and I trust that, by the blessing of Providence, my efforts will be rendered successful, for maintaining the rights of my people, preventing the extension of anarchy, and contributing to the security of Europe."

The vessel of the late lamented Mr. Rumsey, to sail against wind and tide has lately been tried, and was found to sail four knots an hour. The following is the principle upon which it moves:—

A pump of two feet diameter, wrought by a steam engine, forces a quantity of water up through the keel. The valve is then shut by the return of the stroke, which at the same time forces the water through a channel or pipe of about six inches square, lying above and parallel to the kelson, out at the stern, under the rudder, which has a less dip than usual to permit the exit of water. The impetus of the water, forced through the square channel, against the exterior water, acts as an impelling power upon the vessel.

The rumours of yesterday were such as may be expected at the present crisis. It was circulated, on the one hand, that General Custine and his army had been cut to pieces. It was suggested on the other, that General Dumourier had been surrounded and destroyed by the army of General Clairfait!

An intelligence more satisfactory and more confirmed was received by the Dutch mails of yesterday. It was then declared, in the strongest terms, that the division between the Patriots and the Stadtholder was at an end; and that the sense of their common danger had united the people of Amsterdam in one common bond of union.

The rumours of engagemeuts in the channel, we cannot say, from authority, are without foundation. Several French frigates, and a number of English traders, have been captured by that monster—*Report!*

An Ambassador is to be formally announced, in a few days, from *Monsieur*, as regent, to the Court of Great-Britain. The person named, is the Duc d'Harcourt. His reception in the combined view of etiquette and political relation, will furnish matter of curious observation.

Yesterday M de Curst, Depute des Isles du Vent de l'Amerique, attended by M. Chev. du Buc, and Le Baron de Chaetsontaire, lately arrived from the French West-India settlements, who have petitioned the administration of this country to take their persons and property under their protection, were presented to the King at St. James's, by Lord Grenville.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JANUARY 17.

The three defenders of Louis Capet were admitted to the bar. One of them, Deseze, said,

"Citizens, Representatives, the law and the decrees have entrusted to us the sacred function of the defence of Louis. We come, with regret, to present to you the last act of our function. Louis has given to us his express charge to read to you a letter signed with his own hand, of which the following is a copy:

"I owe to my own honor, I owe to my family, not to subscribe to a sentence which declares me guilty of a crime of which I cannot accuse myself. In consequence I appeal to the nation, from the sentence of its representatives; and I commit, by these presents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal, by all the means in their power, and to demand that mention of it be made in the minutes of their sittings.

"Given at Paris, the 16th Jan. 1793.

(Signed) LOUIS."

Deseze then resumed the discourse. He reminded the Assembly that the Decree of Death had only been pronounced by a majority of five voices, while the other part of the Assembly were of opinion that the safety of the country required another decision. He warmly conjured them to examine anew the question of appeal, and to grant to humanity, to the interest of the state, all that justice might not seem imperiously to claim.

Tronchet, another of the defenders of Louis Capet, protested against the Decree, by which the Assembly had declared that the sentence should be passed like its other decrees, by an absolute majority. He demanded the repeal of the Decree, observing, that as the Penal Code had served as the basis of the opinion of those who had pronounced the punishment of death, the Assembly ought, conformably to that code, not to pronounce the punishment except by two-thirds of the voices.

Lamaignon Malesherbes, the third counsel of Louis, begged the Convention to allow him till to-morrow to present some observations on that kind of majority, which to him seemed necessary, before sentence should have been pronounced. He regretted that he could not speak extempore with sufficient facility to enable him to explain his ideas.

The President informed the Counsel that the Convention would take their requests into consideration, and invited them to the honors of the sitting.

On a motion made by Robespierre, the Convention decreed,

I. That the appeal interposed by Louis Capet is null, being contrary to the rights of the people, and to the power of national representation; and that all citizens are forbidden to support this appeal, under pain of being punished as disturbers of public tranquility.

II. That there are no grounds for attending to the remonstrances of the Counsel of Louis, in regard to the nature of the majority which passed sentence upon him.

The discussion of the question, whether it would be proper to suspend the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet? was adjourned to next day.

The Convention rose at eleven at night, after a sitting which continued thirty-six hours.

HAGUE, February 5.

This afternoon intelligence was received here, that Ruremond has been taken by the Prussians, and that the French lost a great number of men.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.

On the 2d inst. his royal highness Prince Frederick of Brunswick established his head quarters in the city of Gueldres. The French retire on all sides at the approach of the Prussians, who have already formed a junction with the advanced posts of the Austrian general Count de Clairfait. The army of the latter is said to consist of 45,000 effective men.

The present state of the Russian fleet in the black sea, under the command of Rear Admiral Ribas, who has received orders to sail on a secret expedition, is as follows: Sixteen ships of the line, one of which carries 80 guns; four large frigates; two smaller ones; five armed brigs; a bomb vessel, and several fireships and armed transports. At Nicolai and Cherson, several Russian ships of the line and frigates are constructing.

Domestic Articles.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Yesterday arrived here, from Marseilles, in France, the ship Harmony, Capt. William Robinson, which place he left on the 15th of February—Capt. Robinson put into Gibraltar, which place he left on the 26th of February—He informs, that on the 7th of February, the harbor master of Marseilles received orders to unship the rudders of the English and Dutch vessels in that port, and accordingly did so—That as soon as the news of war reached Marseilles, they immediately began fitting out privateers—That two privateers sailed in company with the Harmony from Marseilles—That in three days after Capt. Robinson sailed, there would be ready for sea upwards of 18 sail out of that port, from 4 to 24 guns each—That on the 20th of Feb. a French privateer of 14 guns, fell in with six sail of English and Dutch off Cape Palos; took five, and one brig made her escape to Gibraltar.

From a Correspondent.

Notwithstanding the fascinating power of the words *Liberty* and *Equality* human nature recoils with horror at the late massacre of Louis the XVIth; and the history of the present day must stamp a complexion so sanguinary on the French nation, that time shall not, for centuries, be capable of effacing it. Whilst *America* views with detestation and anxiety, the bloody scenes now acting on the theatre of Europe, let it be her care to avert those evils, by declining all interference in the contention; let her circling arms of peace embrace the whole world, and her doors of hospitality fly open to distressed strangers, of all nations, whatever be the motives which

propels them to us. Thus, while "the cloud-cap'd Towers and gorgeous Palaces" of transatlantic countries are haſtening to ruin, we ſhall be advancing in univerſal eſtimation, and enjoy thoſe bleſſings which a free conſtitution and extenſive population is beſt calculated to promote.

On Tueſday laſt the Preſident of the United States arrived in good health, at Mount Vernon.

BOSTON, March 30.

A letter from L'Orient, dated Jan. 2, 1793, received via Cadiz, informs, "Among the great changes in the affairs of the new govetnment, your friend M. Deletombe, Conſul at Boſton, is called home, and M. Dennery is appointed Conſul-General for the Republic of France, and is to reſide in Boſton. There is to be but one Conſul in America."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The melancholy fate of the firſt Princely Hand which was ſtretched forth to reli ve America in the hour of her diſtreſs, being now aſcertained, we hear that the committee who ſuperintended the Ox Proceſſion, have requeſted that the Head and Horns of that Victim which are now placed on the flag-ſtaff at Liberty-Square, ſhould be put in mourning this morning, with the colours half ſtaff high: and that at five o'clock in the afternoon, the flag ſtaff be cut down, dropped in the dock, and with the head and horns, be there buried—as an evidence of the truth of that aſſertion of the patriotic Paine, in the French National Convention—"*That the free Americans conſider themſelves indebted to LOUIS for their Liberty—and that the news of his execution has given them great pain.*

Mr. Paine has done himſelf great honor in his verdict on the fate of LOUIS the XVI. and has therein expreſſed the ſentiments of nine-tenths of *The People of the United States*; who, with the livelieſt emotion of pain and regret, lament the untimely end of their friend and deliverer.

WORCESTER, April 4.

The death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. will probably draw upon the French Republic the reſentment of ſome Kingdoms, which, had it not been for that event, would have remained in a ſtate of neutrality; ſo that it is hardly to be doubted that Europe will be involved in a general and very bloody War this ſummer.—But, although the benevolent mind cannot but be deeply affected with the misfortunes of a man who ever wiſhed to merit the character of the Father and Friend of his people; yet it is far from being deſirable that deſpotic power ſhould prevail againſt the cauſe of Freedom; and it muſt ſtill be hoped, that the French nation will be able to eſtabliſh a form of government which will effectually ſecure the rights of man.

STOCKBRIDGE (Maſſ.) April 2.

The accounts reſpecting the *murder* of Louis XVI. appear to be ſo well atteſted, that humanity has not one chearing ray of hope to enliven a probability that the intelligence is founded in error. The cruel and unjuſt *aſſaſſination* of the late unfortunate Monarch, muſt ſtamp indelible infamy on the tranſactions of that ferocious party who, at preſent, ſway a many-headed monſter of power in the Gallic Nation—while hiſtory records the unjuſt and bloody deed, an indignant poſterity will execrate the authors of it, to the lateſt period of time. Thoſe vehicles of abuſe in our own country, which are conſtantly employed in reviling the American Government, and aſperſing the characters of its ableſt ſupporters, its real and only friends, have already began to croak their applauſe on the occaſion, and to echo the huzzas of the "*cut throats*" of Paris, at the melancholy exit of Louis—To ſteel the heart againſt every generous and humane feeling—to bar the avenue to pity itſelf, the crimes of deſpotiſm and tyranny, are, by them, attached to the character of our late good ally and friend—The exerciſe of hereditary power was by birth allotted to the monarch, but a tyrannical uſe of it was never laid to his charge, till party vengeance deprived him of that freedom whoſe birth he cheriſhed—'till malignant fury exiled him from the ſweets of domeſtic life, and limited the ſphere of *his liberty*, to the confines of a priſon yard. In the firſt ſtages of the French Revolution, Louis avowed himſelf a friend to liberty—and, at his poſitive command, the Nobles and Biſhops were incorporated with the repreſentatives of the people, one Aſſembly—'Tis true, at a dark period, when it ſeemed the determination of a violent party to ſacrifice almoſt every moderate man, almoſt every owner of extenſive poſſeſſions, Louis was perſuaded to ſeek ſafety by flight—this ſeems to be the only material charge ſupported againſt him on his late trial, where his Judges were his accuſers. But it will be remembered, that at that period, many of the promoters of liberty, ſome of the moſt celebrated Gallic patriots, thought their only ſafety conſiſted in a voluntary exile from their native country. The late French King undoubtedly had faults, but they were ſuch as gratitude ought to have conſigned to oblivion, in conſideration of the moſt important ſervices rendered to his country in the cauſe of freedom—and to the candid and unprejudiced, who view objects not through the medium of paſſion and party, his death muſt appear a ſacrifice to the dictates of ſavage, unrelenting barbariſm, notwithſtanding the applauſe beſtowed upon his aſſaſſins, by the defamers and ſlanderers of our own free and happy government.

Americans adore liberty, and juſtly eſtimate the excellent conſtitution which, thro' the voice of their freely elected delegates, was formed for the protection and ſecurity of every bleſſing which freemen hold dear. The uſe of that power which they have entruſted to their rulers, has been ſuch as to afford high ſatisfaction to the majority of the citizens of the American Republic, although a ſet of unprincipled ſlanderers, have made the Government, its operations, and the officers acting under it, the themes of their defamatory abuſe, from its commencement to the preſent day—The views of this Government defaming cabal, ſeem extended only to the promotion of anarchy and confuſion—every blow aimed at real good order and rational liberty, is trumpeted by them as a deed of patriotiſm—every falſe conſtruction of the true intent and meaning of the laws, and every eſſay to miſlead the uninformed mind, is celebrated with all the *pomp* and *parade* of *levelling eloquence*—While on the other hand, thoſe who are friendly to the adminiſtration of a wiſe, free, energetic government, are ſtiled the abettors of deſpotiſm, favourers of abſolute, uncontrouled power, and charged with a deſign of forging yokes for necks of freemen.—Even the humane regret which has been expreſſed for the unmerited, undeſerved fate of Louis XVI. is declared criminal, while the blood-ſeeking dagger of the aſſaſſin, is denominated the ſword of regenerating, *French freedom*—Pretended aſtoniſhment is expreſſed that AMERICANS can regret the fate of a Tyrant—the fate of a Tyrant is not the ſubject of regret—but the misfortunes of a Monarch whoſe heart was ever ſoftened at the ſight of miſery, and whoſe good intentions for the welfare of his people were once the theme of their univerſal applauſe, and whoſe interference in their favor in a day of political darkneſs and gloom, ſurely demands ONE GENEROUS SIGH, ONE MANLY TEAR.

But aſtoniſhment and horror may both be juſtly excited, when a *Marat*, a *Roberſpierre*, and a *Thuriot** can find applauders in this, or in any other civilized country. Yet the ſource from whence it ſprings, will undoubtedly iſſue new encomiums on the conduct of *Philip Equality*,† and dub him as the firſt of patriots, for his late violation of every feeling that does honor to the human heart—and if ſo, may we not rationally conclude, that to obtain the praiſes of *whiſkey-men*, acting in oppoſition to the laws of our country, neither fathers, brothers, or ſons, would eſcape the laſh of the vileſt abuſe, even if they ſhould not be ſubjected to the power of aſſaſſins.—Time will operate conviction—and the community at length be enabled (if they are not already) to diſtinguiſh between the friends of well regulated liberty, order and juſtice, and the abettors of tumult, anarchy and confuſion—the former will be rewarded with additional confidence, and the latter meet the contempt and ſcorn they richly merit.

* *Three furious anarchiſts, and members of the French Convention.*

† *Formerly Duke of Orleans, and Uncle to the late French King.*

NEW-YORK, April 10.

We underſtand that there are letters received in this city from Dublin, per the Atalanta, which mention that General Dumourier had taken Rotterdam from the Dutch. Captain Hawley makes no mention of this particular.

Yeſterday as one of the Elizabethtown ferry boats was croſſing the bay ſhe accidentally ſunk; ſeveral perſons who were on board were taken up and ſaved; but Mrs. Maclean, wife of Mr. Charles Maclean, grocer at White-hall Dock, being in the cabin was unfortunately drowned.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE ocean has been always infeſted by certain ominous birds, known to the American ſailors by the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. Previous to a ſtorm, they often ſurround a ſhip, with the moſt diſcordant accents, chattering, ſcreaming, ſcolding and ſinging. Ill weather and ill luck always follow. The ſtouteſt ſeamen are terrified at their appearance, and no one dares to climb the ſhrouds, or even to handle a rope, while they continue around the ſhip. Not Davy Jones, the demon of the waters, inſpires more terror than theſe boding chatterers. The horror and deteſtation with which they are viewed, has hitherto prevented an accurate inveſtigation of their ſhape, ſize, and nature. But we are informed that a certain great modern philoſopher and politician, has lately got a ſmall brood of them into his poſſeſſion. He finds they are of the ſame ſpecies as the Parrot, and are readily taught to utter any articulate ſounds, which they will repeat with inceſſant chattering—though he is not yet able to diſcover, whether they have any comprehenſion of the meaning. He alſo finds that they poſſeſs the power of divination in a greater degree than the holy Chickens which were preſerved with ſuch attention by the College of Augurs, in antient Rome.—We underſtand that he means ſpeedily to publiſh an accurate deſcription of theſe extraordinary animals, together with a volume of the oracles they have uttered, while in his coop, which he conſiders as far ſuperior to the Sibylline oracles, or to any of the antient prophecies once revered, but now happily exploded by modern philoſophy. He intends alſo to ſtuff the ſkin of the largeſt, after the mode invented by Monſieur *Vaillant*, and preſent it to Mr. *Peale's* Muſeum. Every lover of natural hiſtory, and particularly of ornithology, waits with impatience for theſe intereſting productions. In the mean time, the public may receive ſome further light on the ſubject, from the following

Extract of a letter, dated on board the Federal Ship, in the Latitude of Philadelphia.

"DEAR SIR,

"Laſt night, as we were going on under an eaſy ſail, after moſt of the crew were turned in, we were all at once alarmed by a moſt horrid noiſe, and found ourſelves ſurrounded by Mother Carey's Chickens. While the ſounds were diſtant, they reſembled the notes of a Jack-Aſs, who had learned to imitate the tunes of a Caterwauling—but as they approached nearer, we were aſtoniſhed to hear a variety of articulate ſounds, repeated with as much rapidity as the ſpeeches of King *George* in *Peter Pindar*—Amidſt all the confuſion, we could diſtinguiſh the words—"Ariſtocrat! Ariſtocrat! Hell of Monarchy! Saſh and Ribband! Apollyon ſon of Belial! Treaſury Blood-ſucker! Light out of Chaos! Poor Soldier! Liberty and Equality! Down with the Preſident! Down with the Ariſtocrats! &c." Our crew turned out with the utmoſt conſternation—ſome crept under the hatches; one of the officers propoſed to fire all the cannon in the ſhip—but he was aſſured by the old ſeamen, that theſe birds were ſacred to the furies, and that our inſtant deſtruction would be the conſequence of any hoſtile attack. Jemmy Turncoat ran below deck with a hatchet, in a fit of delirium, and would have ſcuttled the ſhip, if he had not been prevented by his comrades. Others walked up and down the deck, wringing their hands, and making the moſt *doleful ſpeeches* imaginable.—But the Captain and moſt of the officers continued firm and ſteady—it was agreed that we ſhould lie too and wait the event. The Chickens growing bolder, advanced to the ſides of the ſhip. One of them exclaimed, that he was a member of the honorable order of the Gooſe, lately inſtituted in honor of the Gooſe who ſaved the Capitol, and that he was to be placed as a guard in the Federal City—he diſplayed two feathers in his tail, as the inſignia of his office. Another alighted on the bow-ſprit, and began to addreſs us in a ſet ſpeech, as follows:—"*Arrah by my ſhoul, Citizens and Citeſſes*"—But having a touch of the brogue, he made ſuch horrid work in pronouncing the words Citizen and Citeſſes, that even they who were moſt terrified, could not refrain from laughing. One clapping his wings at the ſouthward of the ſhip, warbled out an hymn to Pocahontas, the tutelary Saint of Virginia, who preſided at the Federal Election. One being mounted on the main-maſt, ſung in mournful notes the death and apotheoſis of Peter Pendulum—after which he announced himſelf as King killer General, and affirmed that Paine and Petion acted ſolely by his inſpiration. At length, at a given ſignal, they all roſe on the wing, and went off ſinging Lillibullero in concert, leaving behind, like the harpies, a moſt terrible ſtench, and our decks all covered with their ordure. We have ever ſince had dangerous weather, and there is every appearance of a ſtorm from the ſouth. We truſt, however, to be able to weather the ſquall, and ſo God ſend the good ſhip to her deſtined port. Your's, &c."

The publiſher of the foregoing letter adds, that in his opinion, theſe ill-boding Chickens are the ſame creatures as the Grecian Harpies, whom they reſemble completely in manners, habits, and the prophetic ſpirit. In proof of which he refers us to *Virgil's* deſcription of them, in the 3d book of the *Eneid*.

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL.

MR. HODGE,

The writer of the following lines is no friend to Kings: He is the friend of human life. He however conſiders his country under obligations to the laſt King of the French, and in common with the free, the diſpaſſionate and the grateful of his countrymen, pours forth the tribute of reſpectful pity to the manes of the deſolated Monarch. In common alſo with the philoſopher, the philanthropiſt, and the politician, he declares his indignation and his ſorrow are equally awakened, that the progreſs of Liberty ſhould be diſgraced with the blood of a King, whoſe errors have ariſen more from ſituation than from principle.

DEATH OF LOUIS XVI.

THEE, *King of Sorrows*, ſhall my verſe bewail*
Tho' *France* an impious hand may raiſe,
Thou ſhalt not want the *Stranger's* praiſe,
Who marks, with *Pity's* pen, thy melancholy tale.

Sad Monarch, like DARIUS *great and good*,
Like him abandon'd, left by all,
Who ſtand aloof, and ſee thee fall—
Fall from thy high eſtate and welter in thy blood.†

Imagination, borne on rapid wing,
Flies o'er the broad Atlantic wave,
Starts at thy undeſerved grave,
And vents her anguiſh for the *martyr'd King*.

She ſees, around the *crimſon'd* ſcaffold ſtand,
Democracy with furious eye,
Delirious *Rage*, pale *Jealouſy*,
While joyous *Murder* crowns her *regicidal band*.

Fair *Freedom*, watchful of her hallow'd fame,
Grieves to behold the purple flood—
She ſees her *footſteps* ſtain'd with blood,
And hides her bluſhes at the *deed of Shame*.

In *Sorrow's* priſon, by *Diſtreſs* laid low,
The frantic QUEEN deſpairing lies.
Hark! to the deſolating cries!
Loud ſhe laments, "*nor ſmall her cauſe of woe.*"‡

COLUMBIA, too, ſhall raiſe the trophied urn,
(By *Love*, *Compaſſion*, *Gratitude*,
Invited from the *rabble rude*)
And wander oft, her *Royal Friend* to mourn.

Sleep, LOUIS, ſleep in duſt profound,
And, with thy ſhort life's variet woes,
May cruel *Hate* and *Madneſs* cloſe,
Nor black *Revenge* defame, nor *Malice* foam around. COLUMBUS.

Halifax, April 1.

NOTES AND IMITATIONS.

* 'Thee, *Queen of pathos, ſhall my proud verſe hail.*'
Della Cruſca.

† 'He ſang *Darius, great and good,*
By too ſevere a fate,
Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
Fallen from his high eſtate,
And weltering in his blood,
Deſerted at his utmoſt need,
By thoſe his former bounty fed' Dryden.

‡ '*I am ſad. Nor ſmall is my cauſe of woe.*' Oſſian.

Philadelphia, April 13.

The Atalanta, Hawley, from London, and the New-York, Smith, from Dublin, are arrived at New-York, but do not bring later advices than thoſe by the Adriana, from Liverpool.

The Captain of a French privateer which boarded the New-York off Falmouth, informed Capt. Smith that the late Queen of France had been poiſoned.

Captain Robinſon, arrived at Baltimore from Marſeilles, ſays that the rejoicings on account of the execution of Louis the XVIth continued three weeks at Marſeilles.

By accounts juſt received from Georgia, it appears that a body of Indians from Florida had croſſed the line, and committed depredations and murders in that ſtate. Two ſtores have been plundered by them of property to a conſiderable amount, and the ſtore-keepers and other perſons murdered. The Indians were purſued, but eſcaped to Florida with their plunder.

Speaking of the defamers of the late King of France in this country, a writer in a Baltimore paper ſays—I will only obſerve, that there will be found in all countries, and at all periods, to the diſgrace of humanity, men, who will be ready to do the duties of the executioner, let the condemned be guilty or innocent.

Thurſday laſt the Legiſlature of this State adjourned to Auguſt next.

We hear that the furniture of Lord Barrimore's Theatre has been purchaſed for the New Company here, and that it is received by the George Barclay.

Paſſengers in the ſhip George Barclay, Captain Collet, from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Carr, Mr. Whitefides, Mr. Mellis. Mr. May, Mr. Hall, Mr. Choice, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Powel, ſen. Mr. Powel, jun. Mr. Bonwick, Mr. and Mrs. Redman, Miſs. M. Redman, Miſs A. Redman, Miſs C. Redman, Mr. Chapman, jun. Miſs Chapman, and a number of ſteerage paſſengers.

Paſſengers in the harmony, from London.

Mr. Devonald, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Farnold, Mr. Fry and Lady, Mr. Sargan, Mr. Gill, Mr. Draper, Mr. Balton, Mr. Handling, Mr. Sibald, his Lady and five children, and ſeveral others.

FAT OXEN.

Wedneſday laſt, two extraordinary fine Oxen were exhibited in the ſtreets of this city.—They were fattened by Mr. James Cooper, of New-Jerſey, and weighed at the Northern Liberty ſcales in the preſence of Mr. Michael Wolf.

The firſt weighed	2,448lb.
The ſecond	2,240
Total	4,688lb.

They are to be ſlaughtered, and the beef ſold in the Pennſylvania market this day, at ſtalls No. 34 and 37.

At the preſent intereſting period, the following account of the number of Engliſh ſquare miles in the ſeveral Governments of Europe, may be uſeful.

[*From* A. F. W. CROME'S "*New Commercial Map of Europe.*"]

	Eng. ſquare miles.		*Eng. ſquare miles.*
England	66,444	Denmark	17,596
Scotland	34,844	Norway	152,444
Ireland	32,438	Iceland	50,887
Portugal	37,267	Sweden	282,403
Spain	202,046	Ruſſia	1,593,345
France	217,777	Poland	218,866
Switzerland	30,819	Courland	5,596
Italy (without the Iſlands)	96,873	Pruſſia	26,394
Sicily	12,544	Gallizia and Lodomeria	26,133
Sardinia	9,582	Hungary (with the Bukowina)	95,354
Corſica	4,219	Turkey in Europe	248,495
Malta	163	Crimea	33,173
Holland	13,611		
Germany	261,333		

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Camilla,	Williams,	Dublin
Brig Molly,	Razer,	Port-au-Prince
Pomona,	Baird,	Falmouth (G. B.)
Hope,	Luce,	Boſton
Polly,	Stephens,	Curacoa
——,	Howland,	St. Marc

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		17/6
3 per Cents,		9/10
Deferred,		10/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	8	per cent. prem

TO THOSE CONCERNED IN *MILLS* IN THE UNITED STATES.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the ſtate of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No 437, North Second-ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the uſe of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing Flour. He will furniſh thoſe who are not ſufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and deſcriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines neceſſary to perform the operations of cleaning, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the middlings or coarſe meal, and grinding it over with the grain, ſo as to finiſh all together, thereby making the greateſt quantity of ſuperfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.—He has been at much expenſe in collecting the different and moſt approved conſtructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, ſize, and manner of dreſſing the mill-ſtones, ſuitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will aſſiſt in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for ſale, Boulting Cloths and Mill-Stones, of the firſt quality, at the loweſt prices, which he will warrant. If the ſtones prove not good, they will be received again, and the coſt of carriage paid. Thoſe who apply for either ſtones or cloths, will pleaſe to mention the power of the mill, ſize of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what buſineſs it is to run. Orders by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be as punctually attended to as if the parties were preſent.

Philadelphia, April 13. 12aw3w

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE
STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 78, of this Gazette.)

No. III.

ANOTHER cauſe which has retarded the progreſs of ſociety and manners among the Indians, ariſes from the diminution of their numbers. Whatever has contributed in any degree to this effect, has an indirect influence in preventing their improvement—Theſe incidental cauſes are derived from the decay of the ſources of ſubſiſtence—the multiplication of wars—the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and the introduction of new diſeaſes. The ordinary employments of a people muſt be overſtocked, before they will turn their attention to other ſpecies of induſtry—and the common ſources of ſubſiſtence muſt be exhauſted, before they will ſeek to procure other means of ſupport. The preſſing calls of hunger only can excite a ſpirit of enterprize and innovation among a people naturally ignorant, and averſe from any kind of employment that requires much labor and confinement.

A nation of hunters, in the ordinary progreſs of ſociety, muſt become too numerous to ſubſiſt upon the ordinary product of the chaſe, before they will become ſhepherds, or ſeek ſubſiſtence from the ſoil—Theſe different ſtages in ſociety naturally ſucceed in order, as population increaſes and a larger fund of proviſion becomes requiſite—The ſame extent of country which is neceſſary to ſupport a few hunters, will maintain a larger proportion of ſhepherds, and a ſtill greater number of huſbandmen.

The increaſe of the human ſpecies is, in all ordinary caſes, in proportion to the means of ſubſiſtence. A favorable climate, a fertile ſoil, eaſy means of procuring food, proviſion for the aged and infirm, and ſimplicity of taſte and manners, encourage marriage, and rapidly accelerate the muitiplication of mankind—The ſame cauſes produce the ſame effect in the civil and ſavage ſtate—In proportion as theſe operate, they multiply and progreſs towards civilization. The hiſtory of the population of Egypt, of India, of China, of Greece, of Rome, and particularly of all new-ſettled countriet, illuſtrate and confirm theſe remarks.

Hunting and fiſhing are the principal ſources of ſupport among ſavage nations—the latter affords a more eaſy, certain and plentiful ſupply than the former—It is on this account, that in all new countries the coaſts and branches of large rivers are ſtored with inhabitants—Iſlands for the ſame reaſon are more populous in proportion to their extent, than countries of the ſame dimenſions on the continent. At the time of the diſcovery of this country, the natives drew their ſupport principally from theſe two ſources—The whole coaſt and the banks of rivers were then peopled—and the remaining monuments of their towns, and the rude inſtruments of art which are daily diſcovered, prove that their numbers were very conſiderable—The frequent emigrations and rapid increaſe of the whites, ſoon diſturbed the ſettlements of the natives, and finally removed them from the coaſt.—Thus the general ſettlement of this country utterly cut off one ſource of the Indians' ſupport; and the growing improvement and cultivation of the country, have ever ſince been diminiſhing and impoveriſhing the other—To theſe we may add the influence of a more unfavorable climate, in increaſing the neceſſity of further and more difficult precautions to defend themſelves againſt the inclemency of the ſeaſons--in augmenting the neceſſity of a larger ſupport while at the ſame time it diminiſhes the ſources of ſupply, by leſſening the number, ſize, and nutritive virtue of the animals which furniſh it—and by rendering it more difficult to procure them.

It is unneceſſary to enter into a detail of the innumerable evils which have reſulted from the diminution of thoſe ſources from which they formerly muſt have derived an eaſy and abundant ſubſiſtence.

The increaſed difficulty and uncertainty of procuring food, muſt neceſſarily render them averſe from the incumbrance of a family—marriage becomes leſs deſirable, and children become a burden rather than an ornament and bleſſing—the quality of their food is impoveriſhed—is leſs favorable to propagation, and yields leſs nutriment to the offſpring.

A ſcarcity of game alſo expoſes them to the miſeries of famine, and unfavorable ſeaſons ſubject them to numberleſs evils and inconveniences which they cannot foreſee, and againſt which they are unable to provide—The neceſſity of ſpending more time in the chaſe than when game was more plenty, gives an unfavorable complexion to their manners—renders them more ferocious—leſs ſuſceptible of the feelings of humanity, and more inſenſible to the allurements of civilized life.

Morſe's Geography,

Reviſed, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional MAPS, *well engraved.*

In a few weeks will be publiſhed,

By THOMAS and ANDREWS, Fauſt's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boſton,

In Two Volumes, large Octavo.

A NEW Edition of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largeſt and the beſt ſyſtem of GEOGRAPHY ever publiſhed: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, brought down to the preſent time.

IN TWO PARTS.

The General Contents are—

PART I.—Of Aſtronomy, as connected with, and introductory to the ſcience of Geography: under this head will be given an account of the ſeveral aſtronomical ſyſtems of the World, and a particular deſcription of the true one. A table of the diameters, periods, &c. of the ſeveral Planets in the ſolar ſyſtem—an account of the Comets and fixed ſtars.

Of GEOGRAPHY—its uſe and progreſs—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Diviſions of the Earth into zones and climates—methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celeſtial obſervations—Globes, and their uſe—with a number of the moſt uſeful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their uſe—ſources of heat and cold---theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural diviſions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new ſtile, &c.

AMERICA—Its diſcovery by Columbus—general deſcription of the Continent, in which is a lengthy diſcuſſion of the queſtion, When, whence, and by whom, was America firſt peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late diſcoveries on the north-weſt coaſt, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its diſcovery and ſettlements, its diviſions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA—general deſcription of them, including a hiſtory of the late war, and many other uſeful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its diviſions, particular deſcription of its ſeveral provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

*** This part of the work will be illuſtrated by maps of the countries deſcribed, from the correcteſt copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing eſſential which is contained in the beſt and lateſt quarto edition of Guthrie's and other Britiſh Geographies, with ſelections from celebrated navigators, travellers and reſpectable authors of other nations, &c.

Of EUROPE in general—its grand diviſions, particular geographical deſcriptions of its ſeveral Kingdoms and Republics, &c. Of ASIA—its ſituation, boundaries, general hiſtory, particular deſcriptions of its ſeveral diviſions, &c. Of AFRICA—its general hiſtory, boundaries, grand diviſions, &c. Alſo, new diſcoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, diſcoveries and inventions, liſt of men of learning and genius, with other uſeful miſcellany.

*** This part will alſo be illuſtrated with maps of the countries deſcribed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is ſenſible that the firſt edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many inſtances defective, in others erroneous, and in ſome offenſive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his deſire, in the preſent edition, to ſupply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offenſive parts of the laſt. To aſſiſt him in this buſineſs, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of reſpectability in the ſeveral ſtates. The deſcription of foreign countries (which compoſes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the moſt approved writers on Geography, and uſeful information introduced from the diſcoveries of the lateſt Navigators, Travellers, and reſpectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expenſe have been ſpared to render this work the moſt complete, accurate, and uſeful of any ever offered to the public.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT any perſon reſiding in Europe, who ſhall authorize the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to receive annuities, or Intereſt ariſing from the public debt of the United States of America, ſhall from time to time have authority to draw on the ſaid Preſident, Directors and Company, to the amount of the monies by them received, which drafts ſhall be paid without deduction and free of expence—Or,

The Preſident, Directors and Company, if requeſted, will remit the monies ſo by them received to any part of Europe, free of expence and without deduction, in Bills of Exchange at their current value, and at the riſk of the perſon to whom the ſame ſhall be remitted.

By the Preſident and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Puniſhment of Death is neceſſary in Pennſylvania. With Notes and Illuſtrations. By* William Bradford, *Eſq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary Houſe of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By* Caleb Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire into the Cauſes of all human Corruptions, we ſhall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Puniſhments.*"——Monteſq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

☞ *The above work is ſold in Charleſton by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boſton, by David Weſt.*

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will ſpeedily be put to preſs.

The rapid ſale of the firſt edition*, greatly beyond the author's moſt ſanguine expectations, encourages him to print a ſecond edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Thoſe Bookſellers who wiſh to take a number of copies in ſheets, are requeſted to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Aſſiſtant, or Student's Guide," being a ſyſtematical treatiſe of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boſton, reported, that they have attended that ſervice, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the uſe of ſchools, counting houſes, and private families, as any of the ſame compaſs that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furniſhed with a copy of it, whenever he ſhall deſire it.

Copy of the Records. Atteſt,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very uſeful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and induſtry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are ſufficient for their illuſtration. One part of the work deſerves particular commendation. We mean that which the author ſtiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic.*" It occupies a conſiderable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will juſtify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And ſhould he make himſelf maſter of them, he will always have reaſon to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the riſing generation on account of the many uſeful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally conſulted.—Among thoſe productions we muſt place this treatiſe of Arithmetic. We ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the author, ſhould we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S.

Boſton, Feb. 13.

☞ *Wanted to compleat ſets of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of thoſe numbers.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed by the Board of Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillſborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch perſons as may be diſpoſed to undertake the Buildings of the Univerſity.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as ſoon as a ſufficient number of them are finiſhed, to ſecure a regular ſupply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to preſs.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very reſpectable number of Subſcribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He aſſures them and the public in general, that no pains or expenſe ſhall be ſpared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

V. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publiſher; in New-York, by all the bookſellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boſton, by Meſſ. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. Weſt; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleſton, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by ſundry other perſons throughout the United States. (tawtf)

An Ordinance for ſecuring the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subſcriptions to the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore ariſen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the inſtalments, agreeably to the terms of the ſubſcriptions. And whereas the Legiſlature at their laſt ſeſſions, paſſed a ſupplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the ſaid doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to paſs any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the ſaid ſubſcriptions.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures,* That if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, either to the caſhier of the United States Bank Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, at New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Eſq. in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid,* That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns ſhall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that caſe all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid,* That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns ſhall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Paſſed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793.

(Counterſigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of ſpecie which may be paid on the reſpective payments of every original ſhare, by ſuch Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of ſaid ſhare in ſpecie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows

	Dols.	*Cts*
On the 13th of April, 1793, with intereſt from 13th July, 1792,	7	66
On the 13th of May, 1793, with intereſt from 13th January, 1793,	7	86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8	00

Stockholders in the ſaid Society are hereby notified, that I, the ſubſcriber, am duly authorized to make the requiſite indorſements upon the certificates of ſhares which they may reſpectively hold, and that books of tranſfer are opened at my office, in Front-ſtreet, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

February 21, 1793. 1awt13M.